

THE BYSTANDER



The Children's Christmas.
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A Dissolving View.
Garfield's Prospects.
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It has remained for some transient visitors to Honolulu to establish what, for a great while to come, will be known as one of the most beautiful customs of this tropic capital—the Children's Christmas. For the scene that moistened as well as gladdened eyes at Bishop Park, was not a mere dissolving view upon the screen of one day's history—it was the founding of an institution in which Honolulu is sure to take the kind of pride that carries with it the pledge of perpetuity. As the poor children marched across the lawn past the beautiful tree and received their gifts and then dispersed laughing and shouting down the breezy, sunshiny street, there was hardly a looker-on among Honolulu men and women who did not say that the Children's Christmas must keep coming. "We spend hundreds of dollars for fireworks on the Fourth," said one, "and we don't get half the satisfaction that this is giving the town. I don't know who the strangers are who paid the expenses of the free festival, but I should like to thank them and say that we'll do it ourselves next year and every year hereafter." And so we will; and in time the Children's Christmas will be as fixed as our habit of giving leis to those who go down to the sea in ships and of playing our island music while their argosies drift out of Paradise on even keels.

There are those who think that the large sum which generous visitors spent on a Christmas tree for children, in the Bishop lot in front of the Young Hotel, might better have been used in more practical charity.—Star.

And "there are those" who ought to be hanged on Christmas trees. They are the people who carp at charity because it isn't "practically" organized so that two-thirds of the receipts may be used to pay the salaries of its managers.

I guess the report that Kepoikai is in the muddle is true. He sent his resignation to Washington in care of the Governor to be used if it had to be to save him from removal—and it has, I hear, been used. There were various charges against Kepoikai on file there when the fun began and a lot more came on, all of them tending to show that if the Maui judge had about fifteen qualities that he lacked and lacked twenty-five or thirty qualities he had, he might become fourth or fifth choice for preferment to the Circuit bench. It is said to have struck Attorney-General Bonaparte that he could do better by the Maui bench than that. But, of course, he will have to take the consequences, for a rumor reaches me that Senator Coelho intends to get the Hawaiian Senate to pass a vote of want of confidence in him.

We all remember James R. Garfield, who was here last summer. He made friends who will last him, as any clean-minded, competent and tactful gentleman might expect to do. Well, a Washington politician said the other day that Garfield is being trained to succeed Taft in the Presidency eight years from now. He will, perhaps, be sent to govern the Philippines for awhile and then come back into the cabinet as Attorney-General and be given every chance to let the country get acquainted with him. While it is a rather new thing for one administration to provide for another, the American people, judging from the Taft electoral figures are not scared about it; and they are going to like Garfield for himself. However, there is a man in New York named Hughes, who is looming large on the horizon. Perhaps he may break the continuity.

Speaking of Hughes, I hear that William A. Kinney came back from his mainland trip with a wish in his system that Hughes were a Democrat. He heard him speak and was impressed by the mental and moral bigness of the man. Kinney had tried to get into a Republican rally, but there wasn't standing room. The Honolulu appealed to a doorkeeper, saying he was from here—had come 5000 miles, etc., to listen to some good politics—so word was passed to the front; and after awhile an official reached Kinney by the cellar route and escorted him to the platform, where he sat, one lone Democrat, close to the footlights at a Republican mass-meeting, but looking respectable enough to pass for a pillar of the Grand Old Party. Hughes heard about him, and when he reached the platform and had been presented to the crowd, he bowed first to the chairman, then to Kinney and then to the audience. It was pretty nearly all up then with the ex-Chairman of the Democratic Territorial Committee, and after he heard the speech, if he hadn't had a rabbit foot from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in his vest, he would have gone Republican by an immense majority.

They tell a tale of a tourist who went away from here some years ago with a Kalakaua dollar, which had been given him in change at the Hawaiian Hotel. He couldn't pass it in Asia, Europe or North America and was mad. But he knew he should come back here some day and he made up his mind to compel the Hawaiian to take back that coin whether it wanted to or not. So awhile ago he arrived and offered the same old dollar at the same old place. The clerk asked him if he hadn't made a mistake, but the stranger fluffed up and was ready to fight rather than take the old disc back. The clerk was quickly cowed, however, and the victor began telling how no hotel clerk could bluff him. Possibly he would be telling the yarn yet if he hadn't learned that a Kalakaua dollar is now worth \$1.50.

An old and respected Chinese resident who has been in the Islands for over thirty years recently fell in love with a Hawaiian widow of about thirty-five winters and asked her to become his wife. She refused, and as often the Chinaman begged her to relent and name the happy day. Finally she became exasperated and declared that she did not want to marry a man with only one eye. The Chinaman sought several of his haole friends and asked if the defect could not be remedied. They promised to help him, and finally he was placed in possession of a glass eye and instructed how to wear it. This operation took some time, but the optic was finally adjusted by a physician, and then he went to the home of the widow and again declared his love for her. He was now a man with two eyes. The widow looked at the new eye, threw her head high and said: "What you take me for? You think I want husband with one pake eye and one haole eye? You go holoholo, you make my eye shame." To add to his discomfiture, the Chinaman dropped his eye on the ground and it shivered into unpatchable pieces.

JAMES CROWN—Still more fortifications for Oahu! Bishop Restarick has just created a new Canon.

G. M. COOKE—Clans Spreckels was a very vital influence in the development of the sugar industry of these Islands.

E. D. TENNEY—I am convinced that Rudolph Spreckels is waging this fight for reform in San Francisco with only the sincerest and most unselfish motives.

PAT GLEASON—The All-Stars will be here in a month now. We ought

to hand those fellows a string of beating to make a hole in their record of Japanese victories.

JUDGE MAHAULU—You just wait until that race to Haleiwa. I shall put on those golf knickers of mine and leave the whole field strung out like the tail of a comet.

ROBERT ANDERSON—I was surprised to see how quickly the youngsters took to the new game. We ought to have a mighty, good team to play the Alameda on the next trip.

"DOC" MONSARRAT—I have seldom enjoyed anything so much as the walking match. I think the press is doing a great work in boosting these events, and I hope to see more of them.

JOHN A. McCANDLESS—What the Judiciary building needs is another story. The foundations are abundant for it. The architecture of the building will permit of it. And the room is needed.

ARCHIE S. GUILD—When I was in Glasgow a few weeks ago, I paid six shillings (a dollar and a half) for a fresh pineapple; and it was not to be compared in quality or flavor to the Hawaiian pineapple.

W. B. McORMICK—It is being demonstrated more and more clearly at Wahiawa that there is more money in pineapples where a limited area is given intensive cultivation than where less care is bestowed on more acres.

JOHN M. MARTIN—What W. R. Castle, Jr., said about Harvard's views on the question of sport appealed to me. "Win if you can, do your best to win by all fair means, but stop there and don't go an inch beyond. I think that there ought to be more of such ideas in Honolulu.

JOHN SMITH—It's about time that Honolulu got rid of that unsightly wall around the High School grounds. It disfigures the lower end of Emma street. Just compare that part of the block with Emma Square, across the way, which also was an eyesore until the fence was removed.

WALTER E. WEEDON—The drought prevailing in so many sections of the Islands has held back vegetation, and with it insect life, so that the plover migrating here find difficulty in making a living. I looked at some sent to the market from Kona the other day. Their plumage was lustreless, and they were in poor flesh.

TREASURER CAMPBELL—No more of the bonded debt of the Territory can be refunded at a lower rate until the Organic Act is amended. But there are a lot of four and a half per cent. bonds which could be refunded at a lower rate of interest and save ten thousand dollars a year if the Organic Act is amended as proposed by Governor Frear.

HENRY EASTON—I think we ought to have an automobile excursion round the island on New Year's Day. Many of the Elks would like to get in on something of the sort. For about ten dollars apiece we ought to be able to make the trip and have lunch and dinner. It would certainly appeal to many people who can not make up their minds what to do on that holiday.

KEPOIKAI TO STEP DOWN

The indications from Washington are that Judge Kepoikai has resigned and that a new appointment will shortly be made.

Governor Frear, it is said, carried Kepoikai's resignation with him when he went to Washington, to be used in case the administration took a somber view of the charges made against Kepoikai. The hearing of the Waldeyer suit, which began in November, has stayed proceedings and hermetically sealed information regarding the matter in Washington, as it was thought that case ought not to be complicated with a change in judgeship during its progress. It is over now, and things will move.

As soon as the case was finished the fact was cabled to Washington to release the matter from the operation of the stay and silence which had controlled it.

Among other charges which have been made against Kepoikai, and the one that seems to have appealed most strongly is the fact that an estate belonging to two Japanese minors was held in his court while the minors suffered for want of it, and the Judge himself borrowed a thousand dollars of the estate from the administrator on his note without security, and did not pay it until the matter was exposed. It is said that Judge S. B. Kingsbury will be appointed to succeed Kepoikai.

LANSING WILL HELP HAWAIIAN FARMER

Theo. F. Lansing, 93 and 95 King street, believes he can aid the pineapple-growers and small farmers generally through the Islands by finding a market for their produce and disposing of it to the best possible advantage. Farmers have complained that the California grower has a better chance than they and the complaint is based upon the absence of someone to work a little bit in their interests. Mr. Lansing announces the scope of his work in an advertisement in this issue.

BOER FLAG FOR MUSEUM.

JOHANNESBURG, December 12.—General Botha has presented to the Transvaal Museum the Boer flag which waved above the government buildings at Pretoria until the capital was occupied by Lord Roberts. It appears that when the British army entered the town the flag was lowered by an official of the republic, C. P. Hattingsh, who intrusted it to Mrs. L. Haarschoff, knowing that this lady would do everything possible to prevent it from falling into the hands of the English.

For more than a year Mrs. Haarschoff carried the "Vierkleur" on her person, sewed to the inside of her skirt. After that she concealed the flag in a mattress, where it remained until the conclusion of war, when she considered that General Botha had the best claim to the standard, and gave it to him.

APPROPRIATION IS URGED FOR ANOTHER BREAKWATER

The Federal government is to be asked to appropriate for another breakwater for this Territory, to be built at Nawiliwili, Kauai. The question is now being agitated in Washington and it is likely that an appropriation will be made. If so, Kauai will have one harbor equal to sheltering big shipping.

Secretary Garfield expressed his opinion during his Hawaiian visit of inspection that each one of the islands should have one good harbor, at least. His opinion is also shared by Sec-

REV. E. T. SIMPSON IS NOW A CANON

Bishop Restarick has appointed the Rev. E. T. Simpson as canon of St. Andrew's cathedral. This appointment is to fill the vacancy made by the removal of the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh from the Islands. The Bishop has been promised \$10,000 towards the endowment of the canonry which is to be attached to the Hawaiian pastorate. The name of the proposed donor is not given. The interest of the amount promised is at once available towards the support of the canonry.

With Canon Mackintosh's removal from the Islands, under the statutes of the cathedral, he ceases to be a canon of St. Andrew's cathedral, though, with the Bishop's permission, which he has, he will still be entitled by courtesy to the title of canon.

DOUBTFUL STORY OF ROOSEVELT RUDENESS

WASHINGTON, December 17.—How President Roosevelt severely rebuked a party of girls from the National Park Seminary at Forest Glen, Maryland, for riding past him Thanksgiving day in Rock Creek park is told in a story which has just leaked out and been confirmed today by Miss E. L. Sisson, teacher in the school, who was the chaperon for the party, according to the Washington Star this evening.

The girls were riding three abreast behind the President and then galloped past him. When they slowed up President Roosevelt galloped rapidly and overtook the party. As he brushed past his horse struck the foot of one of the young ladies, knocking it from the stirrup and a blow from the President's crop fell on the horse's flank. The young woman's horse reared, and but for her coolness and admirable horsemanship she might have been thrown beneath the feet of the horse. "You know that you should not go ahead of our party," said the President as he rode past them, turned in the saddle and looked them squarely in the face. He then joined his companions.

H. R. Berry, representative of a trust company of San Francisco which is backing Clinton Hutchins' automatic telephone and wireless telegraph enterprise, did not depart for the Coast yesterday on the Siberia, as he expected. Business connected with the two deals compelled him to remain longer.

No Opium in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

There is not a particle of opium or other narcotic in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and never has been since it was first offered to the public. It is as safe a medicine for a child as for an adult. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

THE HAWAIIAN WORK AT THE CAPITOL

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Gov. Walter F. Frear is about concluding his annual visit to Washington in the interest of Hawaiian affairs. He has been very busy for ten days, consulting with Secretary of the Interior Garfield and other cabinet officials, attending hearings at the Capitol, and looking out for the many matters here which concern his large insular constituency. He now expects to conclude his work here in time to leave for New York day after tomorrow and to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu about a week later.

The Governor had a very satisfactory talk with the President and was shown, several days in advance of its publication, the President's generous recommendations with reference to Hawaii in his annual message to Congress. He has been in touch with the army and navy authorities so as to inform himself as fully as may be about the plans of those departments respectively for sending soldiers and for improving Pearl Harbor. The Governor has been much impressed during this visit with the assured and increasing prominence of Honolulu as a Mid-Pacific City because of its new importance as a military and navy center.

A few nights ago he was a dinner guest of Secretary Garfield, along with Gov. Regis Post, of Porto Rico and the territorial governors of Alaska, Arizona and New Mexico and several officials of the departments who have to do with territorial affairs.

The Governor participated in several talks at the Treasury Department regarding the proposed change of site for the Honolulu public building. It was finally decided to abandon efforts to secure the Irwin site. It was found on the whole impractical to make the change, which would have involved great delay in erecting the building.

A competition for the preparation of plans for the new building has been authorized. This, the Governor believes, will at least save eight months' time in beginning the work of construction. If the supervising architect had prepared plans in his office it would have been many months before he could have reached the Honolulu project. Then it is regarded as an advantage that the plans should be prepared in Honolulu, where the architects will better understand the character of building needed in that climate. It was pointed out to the Treasury Department that the architects who prepared the plans for the army buildings at Honolulu proceeded on the theory that the buildings were for a cold instead of in a semi-tropical country.

The Governor has been devoting much time to the consideration of the new public land bill, which has been introduced in Senate and House. He and Mr. McClellan had a talk with Senator Foraker, chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, about that measure and also about the bills for the two electrical franchises on the island of Maui. They also had a hearing on the same bills before the House Committee today.

The Conservation Congress also received some of the Governor's attention during the past week. He and ex-Gov. Carter, Delegate Kalaniana'ole, Hon. F. M. Hatch, Mr. George B. McClellan and W. G. Cooke, of New York, were delegates thereto from the Territory. Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Carter came here a few days ago and have been stopping at the Shoreham. Apart from his duties as delegate to the Conservation Congress Gov. Carter claims that his visit to Washington is personal.

The Department of Justice has the report of Special Assistant W. A. Harr on the investigation of District Attorney Breckons, but it was stated today that the Attorney General has not yet found time to go over the papers.

The bill to allow Hawaii special shipping privileges under the Coastwise laws has received a setback through the action of Senators Perkins, of California, and Piles of Washington, in asking that it be recommitted to the Senate Committee on Commerce for further consideration. This was done because of cablegrams from Honolulu declaring that people out there no longer desired the legislation. The bill was on the Senate calendar and but for the cable request probably would have passed the Senate this week.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole has been promised a hearing before the Senate Committee on claims after the holidays on a bill to vote compensation to the Queen on the crown lands in Hawaii.

The Washington Times in a recent issue has the following account of the government's cooperation in plans for sending laborers to Hawaii:

"Through a meeting held in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, the United States has given its moral support to a plan of the Hawaiian government to 'Americanize' the labor of the Islands. The meeting was attended by Secretary Garfield, Governor Frear of Hawaii, Ernesto Fabri, formerly a partner of J. P. Morgan, and now secretary of the society of Italian immigrants at New York, and John J. D. Tremor, agent of the board of immigration of the Territory of Hawaii.

"Some ninety-six per cent. of the agriculture of the Islands is devoted to sugar. The labor comes from all nationalities, but includes a preponderance of Orientals, chiefly Japanese.

"The desire of the government is to introduce a class of men and women who shall remain permanent residents and build a strong foundation, on an American basis, for the great prosperity which Hawaii is destined to enjoy after the Panama Canal is opened. The islands will lie directly in the path of three-quarters of the commerce of the world, and a future is in store for this most beautiful spot in the Pacific of which its early colonists never dreamed.

"The plans of the government to attract American labor are not fully form-

ulated, but in their rough outline they appear to offer inducements superior to any ever before held out to the working man and his family. For example, each certified man on arrival will be assigned a plot of land, on which the government will erect a substantial house for his occupancy. Fires never are used for heating on the island, but the laborer will be supplied free with fuel for cooking, medicines, hospital service, and other likely necessities which he could not otherwise easily provide for himself. At the end of three years, provided he has served faithfully, the house and lot will become the laborer's own property.

"The work of cultivation is that to which the immigrants most desired are accustomed at home. Italians are the favored race, partly because of the similarity of the climate to their own. Another reason is, as stated, that they are accustomed to work in the fields; and a third, which appeals to the Italian leaders in the United States, is that they deprecate the tendency of this naturally open air people to swarm to the American cities and there suffer the disease and death which are incident to the close life of great municipalities. Each immigrant will cost the government about \$100 for transportation.

"Contrary to what may be the popular notion, the American sugar trust has no holdings in the Hawaiian Islands. It buys the product, in the form of raw sugar, but the plantations are owned and managed by stock companies, whose investors represent capital in all parts of the world. Only one sugar refinery is maintained, on the island of Oahu. The Hawaiian planters are fearful of any reduction of the American duties on sugar, for they say that the cost of freight on a ton of sugar to New York is \$11.50, while Porto Rican and Cuban sugar comes here at something like \$1.50 a ton. Any further reduction of the sugar duties, the Hawaiians say, would wipe out their industry."

SUDDEN DEATH OF GEORGE DILLINGHAM

George Dillingham, for a number of years editorial writer on the Paradise of the Pacific, was found dead in his room in the Los Angeles building, Fort street, yesterday morning. It is supposed that he died either Thursday night or Christmas Day. He was last seen alive Thursday night. On Friday the servant whose duty it was to take care of his room knocked at his room, but getting no response and finding the door locked, supposed he did not want to be disturbed and did nothing further. He had made an appointment to be at the office of the Paradise of the Pacific on Christmas day, but nothing special was thought of it when he did not keep it. But when he did not appear at the office yesterday morning, inquiry was made where he lived, and he was found dead in bed.

Dillingham was fifty-four years of age. He was a son of Captain John Dillingham of Chelsea, and a cousin of B. F. Dillingham. He came to the Islands about eighteen years ago from San Diego, and had been bookkeeper for the Pacific Hardware Company and later manager of the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company. For nine years he had been with the Paradise of the Pacific. He leaves no family. Before coming to the Islands he had been many years in journalism. He was once city editor of the Oil City Derrick. His funeral took place from the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

When the Noeau was at Honokaa the weather was so rough that the boat crews were only able to work two or three hours at a stretch.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be in plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Debility, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalfé, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. "One bottle convinces." At chemists.